

Visit Russia,
opening of a play based on
book, "The Brothers Lindgren,"
are scheduled in Stockholm Saturday.
Lindgren is Sweden's best
widely read author. Many of her
books have been translated into
many as 60 languages. Twenty-five
films and television programs have
been based on her stories.

The former White House chief
of staff Donald Regan, who was
little help from Nancy Reagan
in his job in the heat of the
Iran-contra scandal, is now getting
into radio commentary. He
who had also been treasury secretary,
has agreed to do weekly
commentaries over the NBC radio
series called "The Donald Regan
Report," beginning Dec. 1.

Three scientists from the U.S.,
United Kingdom and South Africa
received Friday the 1987 Interna-
tional Balzan Foundation prize
recognition of their research
awards, worth 250,000 Swiss francs
(about \$151,000) each. They were
presented by the psychologist John
Seymour Bruner, a professor at
Harvard; the Oxford historian
Richard William Southern; and
anthropologist Philip V. Parker
Johanneshaus at a ceremony in
Bern.

The latest evidence of the feud
appeared Friday when the speaker
virtually ignored the White House
while consulting with President
Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua
about a proposed cease-fire for
Central America. The White
House, trying to control its irrita-
tion, said it was concerned about
"any outside influence" disrupting the
peacemaking process.

In Mr. Reagan's view, according
to White House aides, the speaker
is an egotistical and untrustworthy
congressional leader who sees himself
incorrectly as an equal of the
Speaker.

An appeals court in Texas de-
cided Friday that the rock singer Iggy
Pop, who first gained fame in
the Byrds and later with Tom
Santana and Neil Young, was arrested
on Dec. 12, 1982, at Card's night club
in Dallas, where he was performing
as a police officer who went to Card's
to check for liquor law violations
despite the protest of a crew
guard. The officer testified
Crosby, crouched on a
floor with a propane torch in
his hand and glass pipe in the
On his lap was a bag of cocaine
according to court records found
later when he was carrying
in a car during the Texas Court
Criminal Appeals said the officer
was illegal because the officer
said he went into the dressing room
after "I got curious as to what
there was a bag being sold
not in there."

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ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan and Wright: All Wrong

U.S. Political Agenda Has Stalled Over Sour Relationship

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service



Jim Wright

ON PAGE 4

- Nicaragua is waging a major anti-rebel offensive.
- Honduras may reduce its support for the contras.

For instance, they note, Mr. Wright refused to participate directly in budget talks between Congress and the White House, saying that he and Mr. Reagan would review the proposed compromise when their deputies had completed their deliberations.

The White House view of the speaker is summed up by a joke that goes, "Where are President Reagan and Jim Wright, the Nicaraguan rebels going to meet?" The answer: "Speaker Wright's embassy."

Mr. Wright, in turn, can hardly contain his contempt for what he regards as the president's "ideological fixations" and stubborn lack of knowledge about leading questions of public policy. In an interview, Mr. Wright described Mr. Reagan as "a person with whom you can't seriously discuss serious issues."

The speaker recalled his first meeting with Mr. Reagan after the president took office in 1981. The subject was taxes, and Mr. Wright, then the House majority leader, said he offered a suggestion. Edwin Meese 3d, then the president's counselor, was sitting nearby.

"I turned and glanced at Ed Meese quickly enough to see him shake his head no, and that was the end of that," Mr. Wright said. "That was the first of many, many times that I have been with members of Congress in Mr. Reagan's presence and I don't have the feeling that ever once, any of us have gotten through to him with any point of view other than the one he entered the meeting with."

"I find him a pleasant person and enjoy relations on a purely See WRIGHT, Page 4

Anticipating Price Increases in 1988, Poles Hoard Food and Other Goods

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Consumers, troubled by reports of impending price increases, have begun to hoard food and other products, Polish officials have acknowledged.

The government has announced that average consumer prices will rise by 40 percent in 1988. There will be "considerably bigger price rises" for certain heavily subsidized consumer items, such as rent, heating and basic foods, the government press agency said.

It said prices for rent and fuel and energy will increase by 140 to 200 percent, while prices for basic foods will rise by an average of 110 percent.

The announcement of the price increases, made public this weekend, said the purpose is to "heal the market over two to three years and to arrest inflation," now running at about 20 percent.

Polish officials, both at the top and at the grass-roots level, are worried over public reaction to the

price increases and to the deteriorating state of the economy.

Price increases set off riots that toppled the leadership in 1956, 1970 and 1981. The present leaders hope to prevent similar unrest by allowing Poles to vote in a national referendum Nov. 29 on the pace of economic change.

Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, described the proposed increases as "the most delicate and most ticklish aspect of the reform."

It was speculated this weekend that the announcement might be designed to preempt a negative vote on price changes in the referendum, which Poland could use as an argument against radical measures in its negotiations with such lending agencies as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The World Bank has urged Poland to speed the pace of economic change and enact tough austerity measures to help reduce foreign debt, which is expected to grow to \$37.35 billion in 1992 from \$34.5 billion this year.

Yugoslavs, Too, Go on Buying Spree

Reuters

Belgrade

Jet in Denver
Flips on Runway

DENVER (Reuters) — A Continental Airlines DC-9 jet with 150 people aboard skidded on takeoff and flipped over in heavy snow at Stapleton International Airport here Sunday, causing many injuries and some deaths, the police said.

"There are many injuries and there are fatalities," a Denver police spokesman said. "It's just a terrible sight."

The plane was bound for Boise, Idaho.

MONDAY Q&A

pushed to the edge of bare existence and I dread the thought of what's behind this silence."

The government announced the price increases soon after the parliament accepted an anti-inflation program proposed by Prime Minister Branko Mikulic. The measures provoked heated debate in parliament and were opposed by some Yugoslav republics.

A government statement, carried by the official news agency Tanjug, said that the increases were needed before a price freeze to eliminate "price disparity" in certain sectors of the economy that had been operating at a loss.

When Belgrade food shops opened for a few hours Sunday morning, thousands of people bought huge quantities of cooking oil, sugar and other items before they were marked up.

"This is frightening," a man holding two bags of groceries said. "People just grab what they can in a deadly silence. Nobody even utters a word. People have been

would add 18 percentage points to retail price inflation.

Mr. Mikulic's program will also tax higher-income families for the first time to raise money for welfare assistance to people who may lose their jobs under a bankruptcy law approved in July.

It calls for increases in property taxes and sales taxes. The government will also tax income from second jobs for the first time and will introduce a value added tax.

Tanjug quoted a deputy prime minister, Milos Milosevic, as saying that the measures provided for a 10-percent pay cut in some branches of the economy.

A senior government official said that the program was needed to curb consumer demand, but that it remained to be seen whether its goals can be achieved "in view of our inconsistencies and lack of discipline."

Other items that will cost more include milk, flour, electricity, postal services, coal and fertilizers.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The chief U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators returned to Geneva on Sunday to try to resolve final issues blocking completion of a treaty on medium and short-range nuclear missiles.

Officials on both sides said that about 95 percent of the treaty was ready but that problems involving compliance verification remained.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, said that his talks with the Soviet delegation leader, Yuri M. Vorontsov, would focus on measures to ensure against cheating on an accord.

"There are a few issues which remain and I'm hoping that Ambassador Vorontsov and I can further help to narrow differences between us, maybe resolve them all, maybe not," Mr. Kampelman said at a news conference.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze are awaiting the outcome. Should the negotiators fail, the foreign ministers will hold their third meeting on arms control since Sept. 10.

Working out a rigid scheme to prevent cheating has been at the center of the controversy over the accord to scrap ground-launched intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Dixie Wreck: Will It Rise Again?

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The discovery off the French coast near Cherbourg of the wreck of the Alabama, which was kept secret until recently, has raised hopes of bringing the famed Confederate raider of the American Civil War back from the dead.

Diving will begin next spring in dark waters 180 feet (58 meters) deep in the English Channel to map the wooden hull and start raising some of its artifacts. There are some hopes that the wreck itself may be recovered.

The Alabama, a sleek warship that ranged the oceans under sail, using its steam engines when it needed a burst of speed, was built in England to prey on Union shipping and prevent supplies reaching the northern side. The ship was sunk June 19, 1864, in a duel with the Union warship Kearsarge within sight of thousands of people on the shore.

Although it was crewed mostly by English mercenaries and had never berthed in a Confederate port, the "ship means a lot to people living in the southern states of America," said Professor William N. Still of East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina, who has written naval histories of the Civil War.

Between the time of its launching in Birkenhead, England, in 1862 and its destruction, the Alabama roamed the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, sinking or capturing 65 Union ships.

The Alabama was by far the most successful of the

Confederate raiders," said Mr. Still, who is historical adviser to the French expedition that will explore the wreck. "It played a very important role in driving Union shipping from the seas. As a matter of fact, the U.S. merchant fleet has never fully recovered from that. There were eight or nine raiders altogether, but the Alabama was the most famous."

The wide-ranging depredations of the ship were a morale booster for the South. Although the Confederate Navy probably had a marginal impact on the war, the sinking of the Alabama was thought to have helped the re-election chances of President Lincoln, who until then could claim few clear military victories.

The discovery of the wreck — half by design, half by chance — was difficult. The ship was sunk just outside French territorial waters, then three miles (five kilometers) off the coast. But the strong currents in the region could have swept it some distance away. And the sea floor in that part of the channel is littered with wrecks, many from World War II.

When they had nothing better to do, French warships over an eight-year period searched for the Alabama, using the hull as a training exercise for sonar operators. On Oct. 30, 1984, the mine hunter Circe began searching a two square mile area, and within a couple of hours picked up a signal from a previously uncharted object about 230 feet long.

Divers were sent down, and they identified a wooden

See WRECK, Page 4



A paramilitary policeman in Dhaka detained a demonstrator Sunday during anti-government protests and strikes.

Bangladesh Army Holds Key After Riots

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service



NYT

tionists love to spread rumors. One said he felt General Ershad seemed unmoved with the onset of the unrest and wondered if the army had warned him that failing to control the violence could be his undoing.

"It all depends on the north," a government official said, using a popular euphemism for the capital's main army cantonment.

In a country rocked by riots, assassinations, coups and coup attempts since its birth in 1971, the army has always played a decisive role. Analysts say that because the army "liberated" Bangladesh from Pakistan, officers view themselves as deserving to play a part in its development.

But politicians and officials said that if God willed it, he would return to offer prayers when the mosque was built.

To many politicians, General Ershad was implicitly appealing for support at a time of rising unrest.

Protesters resumed their drive to oust the president Sunday, throwing rocks and setting off a few explosions in Dhaka and other cities. But in general the agitation appeared to be subsiding, although the general strike has been extended until Tuesday.

Many analysts doubt that General Ershad's political opposition is capable of toppling him. Instead, they are focusing on whether senior army officers have become dissatisfied enough with the president's handling of the situation to oust him as they have with past leaders.

The opposition's strategy has therefore evolved into the hope that the army might step in and appoint a caretaker government that would call for elections. Some say that the army would be more likely to replace him with another general.

For now there is little sign that the army is unhappy; but opposi-

tions build up his own political organization to extend his control.

Unlike General Ziaur, however, General Ershad has not tried to freeze the army out. General Ziaur was subjected to 20 coup attempts before he was assassinated in 1981.

But there have been no reports of coup attempts against General Ershad, who has ruled Bangladesh longer than any predecessor.

Repeating the ground rules established by Mr. Reagan when the negotiations began, Mr. Foley said the compromise package of about \$30 billion would not include reductions in benefits under the Social Security pension program "unless the rules are changed again."

Any such change, he said, would require a "joint agreement" by Mr. Reagan; Representative Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, who is speaker of the House; and the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia.

When the congressional and White House negotiators completed their last session Friday, they were close to an agreement on a plan to reduce the deficit by about \$30 billion in this fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

The plan was expected to include about \$20 billion in savings achieved by some form of delay in cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security recipients, federal retirees and government employees.

"It's going to require the president and the leadership saying 'yes' to almost at the same time, or it can't be done," said Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee.

Appearing on the same interview program as Mr. Foley, Mr. Domenici predicted that "we'll get something by Thursday and it will be fair to everybody." The remark was considered a signal that the package is likely to include postponements in cost-of-living allowances.

Other lawmakers, however, said that a plan that included any kind of savings from Social Security and other retirement programs would face stiff resistance.

"It's political dynamite," said Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida and chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

■ Reagan Predicts Accord

Earlier, Jonathan Fuerbringer of The New York Times reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan said Saturday that he expected an agreement on a budget compromise this week. No

See BUDGET, Page 4



Captain Rafael Semmes aboard the warship Alabama, which fought for the Confederacy.

Italy Leaders Consult On Government After Goria Coalition Fails

ROME — President Francesco Cossiga of Italy began consultations with senior politicians Sunday to try to resolve the government crisis after the resignation of the three-and-a-half-month-old administration of Prime Minister Giovanni Goria.

Mr. Goria, 44, a Christian Democrat who took office July 28, submitted the resignation of his five-party coalition to Mr. Cossiga on Saturday, after the small Liberal Party withdrew its support.

The presidential palace, using the same formality, said Mr. Cossiga had received his decision on whether to accept the resignation and had asked Mr. Goria to stay in office to look after unsolved government business.

Mr. Cossiga canceled a six-day state visit to Britain that was to have begun Tuesday.

Tax Cut at Issue

Roberto Suro of The New York Times reported from Rome:

Senior politicians said it was unclear whether a quick solution would be found by forming a new government without the Liberals or whether Italy faced a long political crisis that would produce major leadership changes.

The Goria government collapsed just as it was trying to contend with economic problems, labor unrest and the establishment of an Italian naval presence in the Gulf.

The Liberals, who won 21 percent of the vote in national elections in June, announced Friday night that they would withdraw from the coalition after a week of negotiations aimed at resolving differences over the government's budget bill.

An issue was a revision of the bill that eliminated a proposed income tax cut to help lower the government's budget deficit. The Liberals maintained that the coalition's basic agreement on policy envisioned deficit reduction through cutting spending rather than increasing revenue.

The government's proposal was intended to bring Italy's 1988 borrowing requirement to \$84 billion,

from an estimated \$89 billion this year.

Several of Italy's top bankers and leading businessmen, as well as the major trade union federations, had also found fault with the limited deficit reduction program proposed by Mr. Goria.

Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat, called the finance proposal "absolutely inadequate." Confindustria, an association of industrialists, warned that the budget deficit would speed a "very deep crisis" as a result of recent events in the world's stock markets. Italy's three major labor federations called a four-hour general strike for Nov. 25 to protest the elimination of the income tax cut.

Some politicians wondered whether broader political designs were behind the collapse of the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans.

Even without the Liberals, who represent conservative views, the four remaining parties could form a government with a comfortable majority in Parliament, but no major party leaders interviewed Saturday would commit themselves to that possibility.



Giovanni Goria at a Christian Democrat meeting Sunday.

Iran and Iraq Report War Escalation

United Press International

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iraqi planes bombed a western Iranian village, and Iran shelled the Iraqi city of Basra on Sunday in a sharp escalation of fighting that left 17 civilians dead and 26 wounded, reports from both sides said.

A spokesman for the Iraqi armed forces in Baghdad said Iraqi planes attacked oil refineries at Gachsaran in the southwestern province of Khuzestan at and in the western Bakhtaran Province, the official Iraqi News Agency reported.

Iraqi jets struck the village of Vermilang near the district capital of Kamyaran, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of the Iraqi border, the state-run Tehran radio said.

The radio said seven persons were killed in the Iraqi attack and 16 wounded, many of them women and children.

Iran said three Iraqi planes were shot down during attempts to bomb other civilian areas in southwestern Iran.

Tehran radio said one was downed by a surface-to-air missile outside Gachsaran and that the wreckage of the plane and the pilot's body were recovered.

The radio said that another Iraqi plane penetrated Iranian airspace over Bakhtaran Province, was hit by a surface-to-air missile and exploded in the sky. A third plane identified as a Mirage F-1 also was downed in Bakhtaran, it said.

An Iraqi military spokesman denied the Iranian reports but ac-

knowledged that one aircraft was missing.

The Iraqi News Agency said Iran shot down long-range artillery pounded the southern port city of Basra and Qasaba Sirwan overnight, killing 10 civilians, including a child, and wounding 10 others.

New U.S. Convoy Sails

The Pentagon said Sunday that U.S. warships had started their 18th escort of refloated Kuwaiti tankers through Gulf waters, Reuters reported from Washington.

Czechoslovak Aide in Moscow

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia arrived Sunday in Moscow.

Reuters

Kuwait and Morocco Join Iraq and Emirates In Restoring Egypt Ties

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Kuwait and Morocco have become the latest Arab nations to resume full diplomatic relations with Egypt, joining Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, which took similar steps last week.

Arab diplomatic sources said that Bahrain and Qatar were expected to follow suit, adding that Saudi Arabia may also join within a few weeks. Egypt already has ties with Jordan, the Sudan, Oman and Somalia, among the 21 members of the League of Arab States.

The move Saturday by Kuwait and Morocco followed a resolution approved during the four-day meeting of Arab heads of state that ended last Wednesday. Among other things, the meeting cleared the way for individual Arab nations to decide on restoring ties with Cairo, which were severed in 1979 following Egypt's signing of its peace treaty with Israel.

Arab diplomats here and in Egypt said the expansion of the seven-year-long war between Iraq and Iran, with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia providing heavy support for Iraq, was the main reason that Egypt was being welcomed back to Arab ranks.

The summit resolution stressed that this was necessary in view of past and future Egyptian contributions to the Arab cause, and because of its potential — a reference to Egyptian military might at a time when several Arab countries are facing growing Iranian power.

"It is a family reunion," said Emad Abdel Meguid, in a telephone interview from Cairo. "For our part, we consider that the coolness that existed in the past few years is no longer justified."

Egypt, with more than a quarter of the Arab world's population (about 50 million) and the largest standing army (500,000 fighting men), loomed here as the only counterweight capable of balancing the Iranian threat. Egypt is a substantial arms manufacturer and has each year since 1984 been sup-

plying Iraq with \$1 billion worth of ammunition and weapons.

Political analysts in Amman noted that the return of Egypt to Arab ranks reflected a new order of priorities for the Arab world that now sees as its principal threat Iran and not Israel.

Analysts also said the move underlines a fear that the United States, which protects many Gulf countries from Iran, may be pressured by domestic political considerations to withdraw its considerable fleet.

"It gives the Arab Gulf countries the military umbrella that is more dependable than the American umbrella," said Labib Kamhawi, a political scientist here.

Arab officials said the deliberations among heads of state centered on the gradual integration of Egypt into the military alliance of the Arab states.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Irish Catholic Bishops Condemn IRA

BELFAST (UPI) — Irish Roman Catholic Church leaders, reacting to the recent bombing that killed 11 persons in Northern Ireland, vehemently condemned the Irish Republican Army on Sunday.

In a message read at Masses throughout Ireland, bishops said: "In the face of the present campaign of Republican violence the choice of all Catholics is clear. It is a choice between good and evil. It is a choice to join organizations committed to violence or to remain in the church. It is a choice to support such organizations or call on others to support them."

South African Leader Entered Angola

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — President Pieter W. Botha has recently visited southern Angola, where South African troops fought Angolan forces backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, Defense Minister Magnus Malan said.

In an announcement Saturday to a gathering in Pretoria of the ruling National Party, General Malan said that Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk and Finance Minister Barnard du Plessis had also visited the war zone. General Malan said the president was in southern Angola recently to show his "empathy, involvement and personal responsibility" for the South African military action in Angola.

South Africa says it lost nine soldiers in the past week helping pro-Western rebels fight Angolan forces. It intervened after the Angolan Army, which is aided by Soviet officers and 35,000 Cuban troops, began an offensive against the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA.

Top-Level Philippine Rebel Is Seized

MANILA (AP) — Troops captured the second-ranking Philippine Communist leader Sunday in the most important arrest of a guerrilla figure since the party leader was apprehended last year. Brigadier General Bayani Fabic said that Junio M. Rivera, 46, was arrested at his mother's house 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of Manila.

Military sources said a force of 100 men, backed by armor, surrounded Mrs. Rivera's home. Philippine officials said he has been charged with subversion and was being held at a military base.

Mr. Rivera is the Communist Party's vice chairman and chairman of its military commission. He has played an important role in political assassinations, military sources said. The chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Rodolfo Salas, was arrested in Manila in September last year.

Kenya Police Disperse Riot, Hit Reporters

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Kenyan policemen and paramilitary troopers used tear gas Sunday against hundreds of students who stoned cars on the streets of Nairobi.

The students were protesting the arrest of newly elected leaders of the university's student organization about midnight Saturday.

Riot troops moved in Sunday morning after students began stoning cars on Nairobi's main Uhuru Highway, and on University Way. Both streets border the main campus of the University of Nairobi.

The four Nairobi-based correspondents were held for three hours at Nairobi central police station but were not charged.

Lindsay Hilsum, correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corp., was beaten on her back with a baton as riot police pursued demonstrators on campus.

Patrick Moser, a reporter for United Press International, was repeatedly punched on the nose and ears and hit with a rifle butt on the back of his head as he was taken to the police station in a jeep with two other journalists.

Didier Schanche of The Associated Press and Peter Mermel from Deutsche Presse-Agentur, the West German news agency, were hit with police batons and manhandled, but they were not seriously hurt.

The disturbances were some of the most serious on the university campus since Aug. 1, 1982, when students joined in rioting in support of rebel military officers who were attempting to overthrow President Daniel arap Moi.

Deportations Reported

Four U.S. missionaries have been deported from Kenya, a newspaper said on Sunday, as Mr. Moi accused foreigners of trying to upset the stability of his government, Reuters reported from Nairobi.

The Sunday Nation said two American couples — Bob and Dewey Maxine and Gene and Sherry Throop — had been deported.

Mr. Moi assailed "undesirable" foreigners after stories in the Kenyan press on Saturday that a southern U.S. church was seeking funds from the Ku Klux Klan for the overthrow of Mr. Moi and other black African leaders regarded by American racists as threatening white rule in South Africa.

The press reports were based on copies of a letter to Klan members purportedly written by Kenneth Caswell of the Foscoe Christian Church in Boone, North Carolina. Mr. Caswell denied in an interview that he wrote the letter.

Missionary sources said the letter was a forgery by a Kenyan who fell out with a family of American missionaries.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ground workers at the international airport in Rio de Janeiro voted Friday to accept a 30-percent pay increase and end a strike that had delayed flights for travelers.

The Prado Museum in Madrid, which houses one of the world's best art collections, reopened Saturday at the end of an 11-day strike, officials said.

This Week's Holidays

Banking hours and government services will be closed or curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Colombia.

TUESDAY: Zaire.

WEDNESDAY: Haiti, Morocco, Oman, West Germany.

THURSDAY: Belize, Mali, Monaco, Oman, Puerto Rico.

FRIDAY: Mexico.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

DOONESBURY



Swiss Bank Corporation and export financing.

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And while you're turning, somebody out there is making plans to grab the customers your company needs. Maybe it's already happening. A lot of companies make the news by learning about the international marketplace the hard way.

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Lintas Zürich SBV 2166/2

BRIEFS

Catholics Condemn IRA

Catholic Church leaders in Northern Ireland, reacting to a statement by the IRA on Sunday, said, "It is a good and evil. It is sinful to let others to support them."

U.S. Troops Entered Angola

President Pieter W. Botha has a Union and Cuba, Defense Minister

a gathering in Pretoria of the National Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and Finance Minister R.W. Botha. General Malan said the press was African military action in Angola, it intervened after the Angolan Union for the Total Independence

Rebel Is Seized

were the second-ranking Philippine most important arrest of a general apprehended last year. General M. Rivera, 46, was arrested at 10 men backed by armor surrounded

military base and he has been charged with

his vice chairman and chairman played an important role in politics.

The chairman of the Central Co-

dotra Salas, was arrested in Manila

in a box of chocolates he had

in West Beirut Saturday, killing

it said.

to Syrian control in West Beir-

ut in a briefcase killed 6 people

at the airport on Wednesday. No

one officials speculated that he was

dead. Witnesses said the explosion

occurred when people were gathered to

pray for Calm at Rally

- Kim Dae Jung, a presidential can-

didate, called for calm between supporters

and opponents, but the plea was ignored

only "help the military discuss

the rival Kim Young Sam attempt

000 people. The rally was held in

peace a day after Kim Young Sam

was killed in Kwangju, a political strong-

point scheduled for Dec. 16.

Runway in Antarctica

to resume work on a runway in its departmental and terminals, have

designed that steps had been made

environment.

600-foot (180-meter) runway at Ushuaia in 1984, would resume immediately

at a cost of 100 million francs (\$10

million).

begin talks Sunday in New Delhi

and strained their relations since a

legal challenge to what it called

"damaging" decisive by a military order

in 1985 days of six Americans

through a chemical plant owned by Codelco,

killed three workers, injured 10

various furnaces, authorities said

Sunday and 21 years, 50 injured them

officials said Sunday.

EL UPDATE

international airport in Rio de Janeiro we

pay increase and end strike that

which houses one of the world's best

at the end of an 11-day strike, set

their dependences this week because

their services will be closed or curtailed

for the next few days.

on Oct. 20, 1987, the new

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Am-

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Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Am-

Nicaraguan Troops Wage Major Offensive Against the Contras

By William Branigin
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — While President Daniel Ortega Saavedra talked peace in Washington, the Sandinist Army has been waging a major offensive against U.S.-backed rebels in northern, central and southern Nicaragua.

The offensive began after Mr. Ortega announced earlier this month the suspension, effective Nov. 7, of unilateral cease-fires declared a month before in three zones.

In a speech Nov. 5, Mr. Ortega said that Sandinist forces would deal with the rebels "with billy clubs and bullets."

A fourth cease-fire zone, in Nicaragua's sparsely populated Atlantic Coast region, was unaffected.

Western observers said the Sandinists appeared to be trying to dismantle the rebel movement through a combination of peace initiatives designed to cut off U.S. aid, an amnesty program aimed at whittling down their numbers, and battlefield actions to deplete their supplies.

The current offensive is seen as an effort to get the rebels, commonly known as contras, to use up ammunition and materiel.

When the truce was lifted, Sandinist officials said the contras had used the cease-fire zones to receive air drops of supplies.

Since a \$100 million U.S. aid package expired Sept. 30, the Reagan administration has received congressional approval for \$6.7 million in nonlethal aid for the contras. But it has put off until next year a request for \$270 million in new aid to give the Central American peace accord a chance.

Under the accord, Mr. Ortega initiated indirect cease-fire negotiations with contra leaders Friday in Washington, handing an 11-point proposal to an intermediary, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua.

Meanwhile, Sandinist-controlled radio stations reported Friday that the Sandinist Popular Army was attacking the contras in the northern provinces of Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Esteli, the central provinces of Matagalpa and Boaco, and a southeastern region that includes Chontales Province and part of Zelaya Province.

■ Reagan Cites Delays

On Saturday, a day after the Nicaraguan government offered its cease-fire proposal to the contras, President Ronald Reagan accused the Sandinists of dragging their feet, The New York Times reported from Washington.

He said Managua was not abiding by the peace accord's call for ending states of emergency in Central America.

Honduran Backing for Contras in Doubt

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Airstrips in Honduras are still being used to supply Nicaraguan guerrillas, but continued government support for the rebels is no longer certain, according to Honduran political analysts and several diplomats here.

Backing the Nicaraguan guerrillas, or contras, is becoming more and more costly politically for Honduras now that a regional peace treaty calls for a cutoff of outside aid to rebel groups.

The Honduran government is both vulnerable to pressure from Washington, upon whom it depends for aid, and hostile to the Sandinists in Nicaragua. Up to now Honduras has held fast in supporting the contras, following a policy, which Washington backs, of demanding major political changes in Nicaragua in return for depriving the rebels of their bases.

But as pressure has grown on Honduras, army officers and politicians have begun to reevaluate whether the contras are still worth supporting, according to Honduran politicians and diplomats. For the first time, they say, signs of strains have appeared within the

governing alliance of army officers and civilians.

"The situation has never seemed so tenuous," said a Western diplomat who monitors the Honduran government and the Nicaraguan rebels. "This could all begin to change very quickly in the next month or so."

The regional treaty signed Aug. 7 in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica calls for increased democratization, negotiated cease-fires in guerrilla wars, amnesty and an end to outside aid and the use of territory to assist rebel groups.

Honduras has been slow in applying its provisions. It has done almost nothing to carry out the internal political reconciliation called for in the treaty, and so far has refused to close contra bases inside the country.

Although Honduras has established a reconciliation commission as called for in the treaty, that body so far has publicly discussed neither the presence of contra bases in Honduras nor the suspected leftists who have disappeared after being taken by the army.

Achieving progress under the treaty is made difficult by the way political power is exercised in Hon-

duras. For the most part, power resides with the U.S. Embassy and perhaps 100 army officers, politicians, and business executives.

Although the government is formally democratic and elected, the army appears to be the chief source of political power. All important political decisions are debated by a group of top army officers.

Their decisions are then expressed in the de facto governing body of the country, the National Security Council, where the president and two other civilians are outnumbered by as many as six army officers.

The overwhelming American influence in Honduras has not improved life significantly for most Hondurans nor has it always controlled headstrong army officers.

In the last six years, the United States has given Honduras more than \$1 billion of economic and military aid. Yet, the country remains one of the three poorest in the hemisphere (with Haiti and Bolivia), with rampant corruption and no sense of national purpose.

The United States deals directly with army commanders, bolstering their power even while claiming that the objective of U.S. policy is

to establish a lasting civilian democracy.

The United States has held continuous military exercises here since 1983, constructed at least nine combat airstrips, built camps for the contras, placed up to 1,200 U.S. soldiers here on a almost permanent basis, signed a special security pact with Honduras and, most recently, agreed to give \$75 million in advanced F-5 jet fighters.

Such spending has given the United States tremendous political clout, helping to keep the program of supplying the contras alive and making Honduras the only card Washington has left to affect the regional peace treaty.

Honduras also appears to back the contras because the Honduran president, José Azcona Hoyos, is a strong opponent of the Sandinist government. Opinion polls suggest the Hondurans are conservative people who believe that Nicaragua is a threat and that the contra cause is legitimate, so long as the rebels stay in Nicaragua and do not return to Honduras.

Mr. Azcona's support for the contras would be of little value were it not backed by army officers whose motives appear to be less politically pure. Several have made hefty profits from supplying food and equipment to the contras, and from bribes, according to diplomats, Honduran officials and politicians.

As a result, the army's continued support for the rebels is not certain. It could be affected by a cutback in U.S. aid next year, which would reduce the largesse the army has grown accustomed to. If the army shifts, most diplomats and Honduran political analysts say, Mr. Azcona will crumble, too, sinking the contra cause for good.

Such concerns have U.S. diplomats putting their fingers in the wind to see how long it may blow in the contras' direction.

Honduras faces an imminent visit from an international verification commission established by the treaty. Its itinerary promises to include a handful of contra bases that the commission is likely to demand be closed.

That prospect has led to steps to conceal the presence of the contras in Honduras. Last week, the contra press spokesman closed their offices and left for Miami because the government ordered them out.

Rebel camps are also being gradually reduced to a minimum level of operation that can be quickly extinguished during the week that the international verification commission visits, according to diplomats and Honduran politicians who monitor the rebels.

Lagging Soviet Output Plagues Gorbachev Bid For Economic Reforms

Reuters

Gorbachev is being held up by deep-rooted resistance among farmers, the analysts say.

Problems also result from inadequate provisions for storage, transport and processing of farm produce. As a result, vast quantities are wasted.

In a speech in Moscow in October, Mr. Gorbachev said, "The task of re-equipping the food industry has become now the most urgent affair."

According to the latest figures, Soviet industrial production rose by only 3.4 percent in the first 10 months of 1987.

This is sharply lower than the 5.1-percent increase in industrial output recorded in the same period in 1986 and is an indication the industry is unlikely to meet the 4.4-percent growth target set for the whole of 1987.

Analysts say that one cause of the decline in production is recent quality-control legislation, under which defective or substandard goods can be rejected and excluded from production figures.

They say, however, that the quantity of goods written off in this way was less than 0.1 percent of output, although an equivalent of 1.5 percent of production was returned for reprocessing.

Yeltsin Purge Continues

A Soviet agriculture official, Viktor P. Nikonov, described the yields as "not bad," but he criticized farmers for failing to increase production.

"It must be seen that the tempo of agricultural production is still not meeting the demands of the Soviet capital," said Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat. "But the minute the subject gets on to anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the shibboleths that form his ideological matrix."

The relationship between a speaker and a president is one of the critical connections and is even more important when the Congress and the presidency are controlled by different parties.

"It's potentially a very productive relationship, given the institutional position of the two people," Mr. Wright said. "Or it could potentially be very disruptive."

White House aides say one reason the bargaining over a budget-reduction program has moved slowly is suspicion in the administration that Mr. Wright will back out of the talks at the last moment and accuse the Republicans of trying to cut domestic programs, particularly Social Security.

Mr. Wright is determined to make his mark, and even before he took his post as speaker last January, he astounded and incensed some of his own supporters by advocating a tax increase. It was a policy many Democrats favored in private but shed away from in public, given the political risks involved.

The speaker ignored their fears and plowed ahead, much to the delight of Republican strategists.

The White House sensed Mr. Wright's eagerness to be a major player in Washington and used that impulse in inviting him to join the Reagan-Wright plan for Central American peace talks in September.

But when President Ortega consulted Mr. Wright closely in Washington last week on a cease-fire proposal to the Nicaraguan rebels, the White House was furious about what the president's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, called "personal negotiations."

At a news conference, the speaker fired back. "Whatever I have done has been by invitation." Referring to White House criticisms, Mr. Wright added: "I like to hope that we're on the same team."

Often, however, the speaker and the president have not been on the same team. And in Mr. Wright's view, the blame falls heavily on Mr. Reagan and his refusal to alter his basic ideological view of the world.

Friends say that in private, the speaker talks about the president with unbridled derision, accusing him of occupying a "never-never land" that is out of touch with reality.

ERSHAD: Military Holds Sway

(Continued from Page 1)

into power forms a new party," an official said. "Ershad's party is one where the only purpose in life for its members is to continue as a minister. He didn't invent this system. He simply refined it."

The president has often defended the army's prominence, asserting it is a fact of life Bangladesh must accept. Last week he acknowledged that army officers were "agitated" and "unhappy" because of the rioting, but he dismissed rumors that the army was dissatisfied enough to intervene.

"I'm not God or a prophet," he said Friday. "But I have commanded this army. I know these men. I can say from experience that the army will not interfere as long as I am president."

General Ershad is generally described as a leader of no great popularity. But perhaps because his rule has not been particularly oppressive and because the opposition is identified with the authoritarian rule of the past, any unpopularity appears to be insufficient to spark an insurrection.

"Ershad may not be a great charismatic leader," an aide to the president said, "but people do not want to risk their lives to throw him out."

The protests started when he pushed through a bill in Parliament giving army officers a nonvoting membership on local district councils. He then sent the bill back for reconsideration.

DEATH NOTICE

JOHN H.P. HASSELL, Age 83, of Chateauneuf-de-Grasse, died Nov. 10, on board the Queen Elizabeth 2. He was survived by his wife, the former Pauline Hager of Bronx and New York City; two sons, John Jr. of New York, and Paul, now residing in Paris; five grandchildren; and a daughter, who died in 1986. Services will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, Nov. 16, at Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N.Y., followed by interment in the West Point cemetery. In lieu of flowers donations may be made to the American Cancer Society.

Moscow Lets Nureyev Visit Sick Mother

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Rudolf Nureyev, the ballet star who defected from the Soviet Union 26 years ago, returned home for the first time Saturday under an unusual two-day visa that will allow him to see his mother, who is ill.

"I believe the human spirit will win eventually," he said, explaining why he felt Soviet officials had decided to permit his entry. He last saw his mother before his defection in 1961, when at the age of 23 he was one of the ranking ballet dancers of the world.

Defection is a treasonous crime in the Soviet Union, and authorities have rarely shown such consideration to citizens who renounce the homeland and need to return for a family emergency. There was no immediate explanation from Soviet authorities about why the visa was issued.

Mr. Nureyev was besieged in the lobby of the Moscow airport by autograph-seekers and he patiently obliged each.

He stood lit by television lights, exchanging greetings with travelers in Russian, French and English as he waited for a car to take him to a flight to Ufa, about 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) east of Moscow, where his mother and sisters live.

Mr. Nureyev was asked his opinion of the Gorbachev leadership.

He paused, smiled and referred to Joseph Brodsky, the Soviet-born poet and Nobel laureate who lives in the United States: "I believe Mr. Brodsky said, 'I would rather have him at the head of government.'"

Mr. Nureyev would not otherwise discuss politics, but in response to questions he said he would welcome the chance to dance again in his homeland.

"Whatever is left in me of dancing, yes, I would love to show it here," he said. Soviet officials have made no mention of Mr. Nureyev's return, nor has it been mentioned in the official press.



Rudolf Nureyev at Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow on Saturday after obtaining permission to visit his mother.

WRECK: French Intend to Salvage Warship Alabama of U.S. Confederacy

(Continued from Page 1)

WRIGHT: Relations Are Sour

(Continued from Page 1)

personal basis," said Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat. "But the minute the subject gets on to anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the shibboleths that form his ideological matrix."

The relationship between a speaker and a president is one of the critical connections and is even more important when the Congress and the presidency are controlled by different parties.

"It's potentially a very productive relationship, given the institutional position of the two people," Mr. Wright said. "Or it could potentially be very disruptive."

White House aides say one reason the contraband is back in the budget-reduction program has moved slowly is suspicion in the administration that Mr. Wright will back out of the talks at the last moment and accuse the Republicans of trying to cut domestic programs, particularly Social Security.

Three have been resolved this year and six are still outstanding.

"My assignment here is to help prepare for the summit," Mr. Whitehead said. He said that if Soviet officials want the summit meeting to be a success, "they must change their human rights policy."

Although Mr. Whitehead said he saw signs of hope, he added that he would be pressing Soviet officials Monday for further liberalization of the emigration policy.

The total number of Jews allowed to emigrate through the first 10 months of the year stands at 6,251, the highest number since 1981 and nearly seven times the number for all of last year.

However, the continuing problem of divided marriages was underlined by the presence of Svetlana Petrov, 34, who has been trying since 1981 to emigrate to join her American wife, Virginia Johnson, 28, of Roanoke, Virginia.

Mr. Petrov, whose name has been on repeated U.S. submissions to the Soviet authorities, told Mr. Whitehead that last Friday he had again been refused permission to emigrate.

"Everything we meet we talk about human rights," Mr. Whitehead told the group. "And we ask and ask and demand and demand everything we see them to let you out."

Although total emigration has risen sharply this year, the United States has expressed frustration with the Kremlin's continued refusal to let a number of Soviet citizens leave to join their U.S. spouses.

Although a dozen cases in which spouses were separated were settled last year, U.S. officials say only

three have been resolved this year and six are still outstanding.

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General Ershad denies the charges, and none have been proven. But critics say many officials and retired generals have become mysteriously rich in recent years.

"Every new general that comes

BUDGET: Pact Is Predicted

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiators were considering a three-month delay in federal pay increases and in cost-of

Output achieve Bid e Reforms

Reformers are being held up by a protracted resistance among the analysts say.

Provisions also result from inadequate provisions for storage, transport and processing of farm products.

As a result, vast quantities

of grain are being held up by a

shortage of storage space.

Mr. Gorbachev said, "The last

re-equipping of the food industry

has become now the most urgent

task."

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the industrial production for

July was 3.4 percent in the first

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They say, however, that the

quantity of goods written off in

July was less than 0.1 per cent of

output, although an equivalent of

5 per cent of production was re-

sumed for reprocessing.

Yeltsin Purge Continues

Continuing the purge of Boris N.

Yeltsin, recently removed as Mos-

cow party chief, a Soviet news-

paper Sunday announced his removal

from two municipal posts. United

Press International reported.

On line 48 of a story about the

1987 "socio-economic" plan for the

Soviet capital, the Moscow News

reported that, "Comrade B.N.

Yeltsin has been released from

membership of the Moscow Sov-

et's Executive Committee."

In another mention at the bot-

om of Page 2, the paper said that

Mr. Yeltsin had also been relieved

of his duties as chairman of the

municipality's Communist Party

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**arns Soviets
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share of local government

revenue. He then sent the bill back

to a committee for reconsideration.

DEATH NOTICE

JOHN H. KASSELL

Age 80. On November 10, 1987,

at his residence in New York City.

Services will be held at the

Funeral Home of the First Pres-

byterian Church, 100 Madison

Ave., New York, NY 10022, on

Rebel Raids Choke Off Ethiopia Food Aid

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — The international effort to head off famine in northern Ethiopia appears to be failing as large numbers of drought victims have begun migrating on foot in search of food, according to United Nations field officers

and United Nations field officers report that 7,000 to 10,000 people have concentrated near the central highland town of Korem, the site of another large shelter in the last famine. Red Cross field offices also report that "tens of thousands" of people are on the move in highland areas looking for food.

Donors had hoped to distribute food to destitute farmers before they abandoned their land and migrated toward famine shelters. It was in the overcrowded, disease-ridden shelters that hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians died in the 1984-85 famine.

But now, several relief agencies report that drought victims are again roaming the northern Ethiopian highlands and are beginning to gather near the former famine shelter.

Ethiopia's chief famine relief official, Berham Jember, told Western relief officials last week that 5,000 people had walked out of the highlands of the Welo region to gather near Inbet village. Three years ago, more than 100,000 people lived there in a squall camp.

Relief workers with the International Committee of the Red Cross

are threatening to burn food

to stop the migration.

On Friday, the Ethiopian government raised its assessment of the number of people affected by drought to 5.2 million and said they would need at least 1.4 million tons of food aid in the coming year.

There is "plenty of food in the pipeline" to meet Ethiopia's needs for the next five months, according to Michael Priestly, head of the UN emergency operation in Ethiopia.

The problem, he said Friday, is "the movement of that food to the hungry people in the north. The logistics of moving food were made very much worse by the diabolical attack on Oct. 23."

In that attack, responsibility for which was claimed by rebels of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, an unguarded UN convoy of 23 trucks carrying 450 tons of donated wheat was ambushed and burned.

The rebels, locked in a 27-year-

old civil war with the Ethiopian government, asserted that soldiers were using the convoy as "camouflage" for moving weapons.

Mr. Priestly denied the claim,

saying that the rebels "never even lifted the tarps to see what they were burning."

The two guerrilla attacks last week, details of which are still sketchy, reportedly did not involve international food-relief trucks.

In Addis Ababa, Mr. Machmer said that the attacks may scuttle an American plan to give financial incentives to private trucking companies that carry food in northern Ethiopia.

"No commercial trucks are going to take risks to move along that road now," Mr. Machmer said.

The guerrillas have demanded that donor agencies supply advance information on the movement of relief convoys inside Eritrea. UN officials in Ethiopia, who by international law are supposed to have no formal contact with rebel groups, have called the demand "out of the question."

Mr. Priestly says the United Nations will soon resume moving food in unguarded convoys.

VOA EUROPE

it's rock · it's coun-
try · it's jazz · it's n-
ews · it's american
a · it's personality
it's music & more!

Menten Dies; Committed War Crimes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOOSDRECHT, Netherlands

— Pieter Menten, one of the Netherlands' most notorious Nazi war criminals, died Saturday. He was 88.

Menten, a successful businessman, was unmasked as a war criminal in the 1970s and was imprisoned for more than six years.

His past was discovered when he offered part of his art collection for sale at an auction. Survivors identified some of the paintings as having belonged to deported Jewish inhabitants of Podgorce, a Polish village that is now in the Soviet Ukraine.

In 1949, Menten served an eight-month prison term after being convicted of collaborating with the Nazis. Then, for more than 25 years, Menten and his wife, Maria, lived in obscurity in a 40-room mansion.

In 1976, the Amsterdam daily De Telegraaf interviewed Menten and reported he would be auctioning off some of his art works.

Menten was convicted in 1977 in the killing of dozens of Jews in Podgorce, which occurred while he was serving as a translator with a German SS unit in 1941. He was

Nestlé Subsidiary Guilty On Baby Food Charges

By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Beech-Nut Nutrition Corp., a large baby food producer, has pleaded guilty to 21 felony counts of intentionally shipping millions of jars of bogus apple juice for babies. According to the U.S. government, Beech-Nut knew the jars contained a cheaper mix of other juices and sugar syrups.

The adulterated juice was bought by wholesalers and chief executive, and John F. Lavery, vice president for manufacturing in Canajoharie, New York. There, the product sold as "pure apple juice concentrate" was heavily diluted with beet sugar, corn syrup and other ingredients.

Two alleged co-conspirators will go to trial with them: Nina B. Williamson, a former owner of Food Complex Co. of Woodside, New York, which the government says sold phony apple juice concentrate to Beech-Nut, and Danny A. Shaeffer, who is alleged to have worked with two other defendants who are said to have supplied counterfeit juice. These other two are Zeev Kaplan, president of Universal Juices of

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Historic Shift of Control

With the announcement of a slight reduction in the monthly U.S. trade deficit, the markets are reported to be temporarily placated. The markets — that vast, restless collection of investors, traders and speculators — are now the monitors of U.S. economic policy, meting out swift punishment for politicians' backsliding. How did America get itself into a position in which policy has to answer to the speculators?

The trade deficit in September was \$14.1 billion. At that level, America needs roughly \$14 billion of foreign investment to balance the deficit. Otherwise Americans would find themselves selling more dollars — to pay for their imports — than anyone wanted to buy, and the dollar's exchange rate would fall.

For the first six years of the Reagan administration, private investors abroad wanted to put their money in huge quantities into the dollar and into America. That balanced the trade deficits. But as time passed, foreign investors began to get anxious about having disproportionate amounts of their money in this one country, and they began to grow less optimistic about the future for profits. Last winter the flow of foreign private investment to the United States abruptly dropped.

To prevent the dollar's exchange rate from collapsing and their own currencies from shooting sky-high, governments in Japan and Europe had to step in last spring and begin buying billions of dollars with their taxpayers' money. The extraordinarily heavy new dependence on foreign governments' support is diminishing America's freedom of action. This new reality underlies the recent assertiveness on the part of Tokyo and Bonn in criticizing American prostration and indecision on the budget deficits.

In Washington the implications have not yet sunk in. Congress, for example, is writing a trade bill based on the assumption that Japan is absolutely dependent on access to the American market for its cars and other consumer goods and will have to conform to American wishes on trading practices, in fact, as Japan's government understands but most Americans do not (yet). The United States needs their capital as much as the Japanese need American customers. The Japanese statements on the budget deficit are a warning. Reduction of Japanese financial support is unlikely at the moment, but Japanese and European governments' support of the developing world, if only their people could earn money with which to buy them.

As some Europeans see it, Washington is demanding that they finance the deficits through the election year and enable the Reagan administration to get past the next 12 months without having to make any unpopular decisions. The quarrel between the U.S. Treasury and the West German government over this demand broke into public in mid-October and was one of the incidents that led to the stock market crash.

The final stages of the trade bill may not be, as Congress supposes, negotiations with the White House to avoid a presidential veto, but rather negotiations with Japan and Europe to avoid a financial veto. As most people know, running up your debts leads to a loss of control over your own affairs. Six years of free spending and heavy borrowing under the Reagan administration have brought a historic shift of financial control from America to its new creditors — and financial control is political power.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Change Is Fragile

It is tempting to see the Boris Yeltsin story as the end of Soviet "new thinking" and a slide back to the days of Stalin's purges. But caution is in order. It is fine to applaud loosening of controls and condemn the old Soviet ways. It makes little sense, however, to draw profound conclusions about the fate of glasnost, or openness, and perestroika, or reform, on the basis of daily or even monthly events.

The purge comparison seems alluring at first glance. Mr. Yeltsin, the Moscow party chief, criticizes his mentor, Mikhail Gorbachev, for going too slow on reforms. The private critique is leaked to the Western press. After some denials, Mr. Yeltsin comes forward, admits his misdeeds and apologizes. He is dismissed from office, and his detractors quickly line up to point the finger. But the differences from the Stalinist days are stark. Stalin's victims were accused of many things, all more serious than Mr. Yeltsin's crime of "political immaturity" and "excessive ambition." Nor should anyone expect his fate to be worse than a far lower job.

The Yeltsin affair is not so much a conclu-

sive step backward for Mr. Gorbachev's reforms as a stumble. Standing by itself it could simply be read as one man in an authoritarian system being too open and too bold in challenging established leadership. U.S. presidents have been known to fire cabinet officers who openly attacked them. But the contrast is more in the system than in the act. In the Soviet system the danger is that Mr. Yeltsin's dismissal will have a chilling effect on nascent efforts by the regime to introduce criticism to Soviet society.

On perhaps the chin is already there. Those who press for change in the Soviet Union are at war with the special interests. Mr. Yeltsin had long ruffled many a bureaucratic feather in the capital of Soviet bureaucracy. Complaints about him were circulating before the party plenum at which he spoke so vehemently. Perhaps the Yeltsin affair shows that when a vigorous and determined reformer is pitted against the bureaucracy, he loses.

The "new" Soviet thinking is new and remarkable; it is also fragile. For the time being, that is the only safe conclusion.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Evading the Hard Steps

In 1964 South Africa sent seven leaders of the African National Congress to prison for life; the black nationalist organization had turned to revolution in frustration after 50 years of peaceful protest. A wasted quarter of a century later, the white authorities have now freed one of the seven, the aging, unrepentant Govan Mbeki. He refused to meet the condition of renouncing violence but was freed anyway, partly because officials shrank from the martyrdom and public outrage that could flow from the death of a major ANC figure in prison. President F.W. de Klerk is now using the Mbeki release as a trial run to determine whether to go on and free others, notably Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader with the largest following.

Almost all blacks in South Africa and some whites understand that the country's crisis cannot be eased without a political dialogue in which the blacks who take part truly represent their people. This is the incontestable case for releasing Mr. Mandela and other political prisoners, for unbanning organizations such as the ANC and allowing them the rights that the white minority enjoys. The ANC is not the exclusive spokesman for South African blacks, but it is a

principal one, and no real progress is imaginable without its full participation.

Proteus has long tried to pick the black population's leaders, a process that produces puppets with little value as interlocutors. This has led the government to reach out for figures of stature, first of all Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. He is a proven opponent of apartheid, who pleads for his friend Nelson Mandela's release. But he is also a major politician whose Zulu tribal base puts him at odds with the non-Zulu ANC. And he is a moderate who is favored by some whites for his resistance to job-killing sanctions and admiration of others for his plan for power sharing among the races in Natal-KwaZulu.

Mr. Buthelezi hopes to draw Chief Buthelezi into a proposed national black advisory council. The president perhaps figures he may then be able to draw in the ANC, or be better positioned to exclude it. This is the minority game the government plays by letting out Mr. Mbeki, trolling for Chief Buthelezi and cultivating hopes that Mr. Mandela may be released soon, too. It is the government's desperate, devous way to avoid the hard steps that democratic reconciliation requires.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Mafia and the Bigots

Yes, there is a Mafia, an organized crime network largely made up of Italian-American mobsters. But Americans have not yet learned to stop stigmatizing all Italian-Americans because of it. The positive development is that at last, after years of subterranean murmurings, the subject and the prejudice can be openly confronted.

This is, in many ways, the decade of Italian-Americans. They have achieved new prominence in every field: the auto industry, architecture, politics, the Supreme Court. Yet the stereotypes continue, even as Rudolph Giuliani, a United States attorney of Italian background, relentlessly and successfully prosecutes the Mafia.

Many Americans redder with anger when they hear prejudiced slurs like "grasping Jews" or "violent blacks." But slurs about Americans of Italian heritage are too often tolerated. Not uncommonly, word of their success is followed by knowing mutters

about mob connections. The recent stir over Governor Mario Cuomo of New York offers an example. As speculation picked up about his presidential ambitions, so did the rumors. It was whispered that he was afraid to enter the race because of skeletons in his closet; that in his early days as a lawyer he had represented crime figures; that mob bosses had contributed to his election campaigns.

The good news is that it has become easier to see the Mafia in perspective. Its dominance in organized crime is waning. In part that is because of prosecutors like Mr. Giuliani; in part it is because of the upward mobility of Italian-Americans generally. The presence of a Lee Iacocca at Chrysler or an Antonia Scalia on the Supreme Court stands in reprobation to the ugly stereotypes. But America will continue to be the poorer until public officials like Mr. Cuomo need no longer confront baseless whispers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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For an Enlightened Program of Food Aid

By Orville L. Freeman

NEW YORK — Hunger, long the forgotten issue on the world agenda, blazed briefly in the Western public's consciousness during the African famine of 1985 and abruptly faded from attention again. But even if hunger has vanished from public debate, the growing problem continues to grow. Half a billion people endure numbing malnutrition each day, often too weak to work or too debilitated even to produce the food they need to energize themselves. That number is growing, not diminishing.

The growth of chronic hunger not only presents the glaring paradox of want in the midst of plenty; the grinding poverty itself actually helps create gouts of unsold food. The ample surpluses of American agriculture, with production capacity 40 percent in excess of domestic needs, would find eager buyers in the fast-growing countries of the developing world if only their people could earn money with which to buy them.

A decade ago, hunger emerged as a major issue on the global agenda. As secretary of state, Henry Kissinger went so far as to set an ambitious goal for the world community: the elimination of world hunger by 1980. Long-range programs to accomplish both food and development strategies were established, funding was provided and considerable progress was made, even if the goals were not quite reached.

After 1980, hunger disappeared as an issue. U.S. unilateral development aid was sliced from \$2.3 billion in 1980 to \$949 million this year. The three-year U.S. commitment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development fell from \$254 million pledged for 1981-1983 to \$80 million for 1987-1989. The Food for Peace allocation was halved in just two years, from \$2 billion in 1985 to \$1.1 billion today. And for 1986-87, payments to the \$101 million U.S. obligation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization have amounted to only \$13 million.

No wonder the numbers of chronically hungry are growing once again. The United States has gone into default on a serious moral obligation, and that default is harshly attenuated by the episodic response to public concern about cut-right famine two years ago.

This is the thrust of a new report, entitled "A Time to Plant: International Cooperation to End Hunger," by the United Nations Association of the United States: There is an urgent need "for a renewed commitment, by our own countries and the international community, to the goal of a world where no child goes to bed hungry — to the elimination of hunger before this century's end."

This is truly a moral obligation of first priority. At the same time, it is an economic issue of

inestimable importance for American agriculture. For an all-out development war to conquer world hunger is also at the core of building future markets for agricultural products.

The plain fact is that the necessary markets for American farmers are not in Japan and Western Europe. The fastest growing markets are the developing countries that are undergoing rapid economic growth. South Korea, once a poverty-stricken recipient of U.S. food aid, is now purchasing more than \$2 billion a year in American farm products — even as its own food output grows by a healthy 3 percent a year. Brazil, while expanding farm production by 5 percent a year (and becoming a stiff competitor in soybeans), has increased the volume of its imports of U.S. farm commodities by 15 percent in the last decade.

There is, in short, a fundamental relationship between the crisis of hunger in the developing world and the crisis of surplus in U.S. agriculture. The solution to both crises lies in rapid growth of

earning power in the Third World. And economic expansion in developing countries must be led by rising purchasing power in the rural sector, where the bulk of Third World people live. That underscores the importance of carefully targeted international development aid that can spark increased productivity and an economic takeoff.

It is increasingly clear that poorer countries' development policies need to be targeted to the poor in rural villages. Growth in their purchasing power fuels local consumer industries (generating increases in urban income) and allows those countries to buy more varied foods. Development aid provided by wealthier countries, directly and through multilateral institutions, should focus more on investment in productive "micro-enterprises" among the poor. Initiatives in Congress to do just that have recently gained ground.

One of the most innovative recommendations in the new report by the United Nations Association of the United States, reflecting the fundamental relationship between trade and aid, calls for reallocating some of the budget savings from a worldwide phaseout of grower subsidies to food purchase subsidies for the poor in key developing countries. The aid, channeled back into higher food purchases, would enrich the diets of the hungry poor — and expand markets for U.S. growers. Just as food stamps expanded the food purchases of America's poor by 24 percent in Sri Lanka they have increased the volume of food sold to the poor by 30 percent.

Policy makers must recognize that interest in Third World rural development is practical as well as moral. The dollars invested in multilateral development banks are creating consumers, not competitors, and carefully targeted food aid stimulates productivity, not passivity. The possibility becomes ever more real of restoring a broad constituency against hunger amid this "action" triangle of interests: humanitarian aid, Third World development and commercial market building.

The writer, a former U.S. secretary of agriculture, is chairman of the board of governors of the United Nations Association of the United States. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Poles Need Walesa's Solutions

By Jim Hoagland

GDAŃSK, Poland — "Look at these hands," he says, holding up palms marked with calluses and small cuts. "I must be the only Nobel prize-winner who works so hard. There is no light work in a shipyard."

Six years after the Polish army and secret police sought to toss Lech Wałęsa and his Solidarity movement onto the rubble pile of history, the steward electrician in the Gdańsk shipyard endures. He continues to be the living symbol of and spokesman for the most important revolt against Communist rule in this generation despite a totalitarian empire's efforts to break and discredit him.

So what does a Nobel laureate and author and international celebrity do

We are prepared to go underground again if we have to. We won't give up August.

in a shipyard? "I build socialism," he says with a mischievous grin. "I repair electrical equipment. I have access to the mechanical history of Poland in that shipyard. We have every kind of equipment — prewar, post-war, recent, Western, Eastern. I have the opportunity to compare technologies. I repair things sometimes with a hammer, sometimes with tweezers."

His ideas tumble out. To chat with him for an hour in his parish church here is to wade deeply into a rapidly flowing stream of consciousness. The cycle of revolt, repression and regrouping that he has lived through since August 1980, when the Solidarity trade union movement was born, shows in his fatigue. He does not engage in his usual fistfights bantam with a pretty Polish translator. He says he is even too tired to try to play pranks on the two carloads of policemen waiting outside to tail him when we part.

The surveillance does not outrage him. Part of the secret of his political and personal survival under enormous pressure lies in his profound practicality. He responds to both heady success and oppression with that finely tuned sense of the absurd that is shaped by an East European's everyday experiences of a bankrupt economy and a stalemate political system.

He avoids answering one question because he believes that the meeting room is bugged. "We are bugged. We pay taxes in order to be bugged," he says dryly. Asked about the national referendum that Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime will hold this month seeking approval for price increases that it will impose anyway, Mr. Walesa does not launch into a political lecture but simply observes, "This senseless act is going to cost 1 billion zlotys" — about \$30 million. "In an bad economic situation, this much money is going to be spent on a senseless act."

Mr. Walesa survives as a national symbol because "he remains a worker," says Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a friend and intellectual mentor. "And he is a realist. He understands that you can break yourself against the wall of a system like this, that with a system like that, most of all, you have to be clever. The average Polish people admire his ways of outfoxing the system. He's one of us," they say.

His realism brings him into conflict with radicals who advocate a strategy of confrontation with General Jaruzelski, who ousted Solidarity on Dec. 13, 1981. They criticize his continued willingness to seek a political compromise with the general. They are unhappy with a recent decision to re-launch clandestine and above-ground Solidarity units into one body that will try to work legally within the system.

"The comments and even arguments are the evidence that this organization is still alive," he says. "If there were no discussion, no arguments, it would have meant that we are asleep or even dead ... We are prepared to go underground again if we have to. We won't give up August [1980]. And nobody can take it away from us."

Mr. Walesa's supporters point to Andrei Sakharov as the kind of gesture that General Jaruzelski has to make if he is to begin a process of national reconciliation. Mr. Walesa himself is skeptical that such a call will come. "There is a difference," he says. "Gorbachev did not put Sakharov in jail."

His skepticism seems well founded. A day later, General Jaruzelski sensed when Mr. Walesa's name was mentioned during an interview in a truly Polish parlor: the man who could help him is the man the general will not call on.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Australia Is Closer

LONDON — The Orient line steamer *Orizaba*, which left Suez on October 27 with the English mails of the 21st, arrived at King George's Sound [on Nov. 14], landing the mails and passengers in less than 24 days from London. The steamer maintained an average speed of upwards of 154 knots, which is considerably in advance of the best speed ever attained on the Australian voyage.

PARIS — The sitting of the Chamber [on Nov. 15] was one likely to be memorable. The debate turned on the application of criminal law. M. Molé, a Legitimist Deputy, asked questions which, if pushed to logical conclusions, would tend to introduce the *Habeas Corpus* Act into France.

The writer, professor of history at Columbia University, specializes in the presidency. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

1912: Heir to Millions

NEW YORK — Vincent Astor became today [Nov. 15] — his 21st birthday — the wealthiest young man in America by acquiring absolute

control of the Astor estate, estimated at \$100 million. His income will be approximately \$20,000 a day. Colonel John Jacob Astor [who died on the *Titanic*] left his estate in trust until the boy reached his majority.

1937: Japan Denounced

BRUSSELS — By 15 votes to one, with three abstentions, the Nine-Power Conference this afternoon [Nov. 15] adopted its sharply worded declaration condemning

Poles Need, Walesa's Solutions

FROM
1875... 

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1987

EUROBONDS

Optimism Trickles Back Despite Budget Fatigue

By Jim Hoagland
DANSK, Poland — "Look at these hands," he says, holding palms marked with calluses and blisters. "I must be the only Nobel laureate who works so hard." There is no light work in a shipyard. Six years after the Polish army and police sought to toss Lech Wałęsa and his Solidarnosc movement to the rubble pile of history, the modest electrician in the Gdansk shipyards endures. He continues to be a living symbol of and spokesman for the most important revolt against communist rule in this generation, despite a totalitarian empire's efforts to break and discredit him. So what does a Nobel laureate, author and international celebrity do?

We are prepared to go underground again if we have to. We won't give up August.'

In a shipyard, "I build socialism," he says with a mischievous grin. "I put electrical equipment. I have access to the mechanical history of land in that shipyard. We have every kind of equipment — piers, port, pier, recent Western, Eastern, have the opportunity to compare technologies. I repair things sometimes with a hammer, sometimes with wrenches." His ideas tumble out. To deliver him for an hour in his parish church here is to wade deeply into a never-flowing stream of consciousness. A cycle of revolt, repression and a grouping that he has lived through since August 1980, when the Solidarnosc trade union movement was born, shows in his fatigue. He does not engage in his usual flirtations because a pretty Polish translator, he says, even too tired to play piano, has the two cardinals of policemen outside to tail us when we part.

The surveillance does not stop him. Part of the secret of his physical and personal survival under constant pressure lies in his profound passivity. He responds to both heady and oppressive with what finely tuned sense of the absurd that is shared by East Europe's everyday experience of a bankrupt economy and stalemate political system.

He avoids answering one question because he believes that the basic issue is begged. "We are begged to pay taxes in order to be begged," he says dryly. Asked about the latest information that Wojciech Jaruzelski will hold a round-table meeting next week to discuss the same old issues of price increases that he supports anyway, Mr. Wałęsa does not much into a political lecture but says, "This seems to be a good idea. It is going to cost 1 billion zlotes" — \$30 million. "In our case it is a denominated issue."

Nothing had surfaced by the end of the week, however. "The Belgrade rumors are still very strong," a syndicate trader said Friday. "But the market's been soft these past few days, and most people think it will take a good, buoyant afternoon to bring out any new deal."

Renewed enthusiasm among the market's syndicate officers is underpinned by a conviction that European fund managers are prepared to snap up new dollar paper so long as it meets the criteria of high quality, a generous yield and, above all, adequate liquidity.

"There would be demand for three- to five-year paper, but it must come with a generous spread over Treasuries from a sovereign or top-rated borrower," said a syndicate officer at a U.S. investment banking firm. "It also must be upwards of \$200 million, because liquidity is the prime concern in this market."

The market's expectations can be traced to the success of two recent dollar issues, a \$250 million deal on Nov. 5 for the republic of Austria, and a \$200 million issue a week ago for Ostereich.

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Amsterdam 1.984 3.36 1.1256 0.5313 0.1529 * 5.38 * 1.0444 1.2201 1.2201

Brisbane 0.2324 0.3775 0.4520 0.5207 0.3875 0.5727 0.7494 * 0.2844 0.2415 0.2415

Frankfurt 1.295 2.985 2.9845 2.9845 2.9845 2.9845 2.9845 * 1.2942 1.2942 1.2942

London (B) 1.749 * 2.9845 2.9845 2.9845 2.9845 2.9845 2.9845 * 1.749 1.749 1.749

Milan 1.2445 1.2445 1.2445 1.2445 1.2445 1.2445 1.2445 * 1.2445 1.2445 1.2445

New York (B) 1.717 1.4825 0.77 0.5725 0.4697 0.4697 0.4697 * 1.717 1.717 1.717

Paris 1.5482 1.6142 1.3945 0.87 0.6724 0.6724 0.6724 * 1.5482 1.5482 1.5482

Tokyo 1.5482 1.6142 1.3945 0.87 0.6724 0.6724 0.6724 * 1.5482 1.5482 1.5482

Zurich 1.932 2.4002 0.8222 0.5725 0.4118 0.4118 0.4118 * 1.932 1.932 1.932

ICRC 0.8971 2.6253 0.7807 1.5743 0.2204 0.2204 0.2204 * 0.8971 0.8971 0.8971

ISRA 1.3445 1.3445 1.3445 0.77 0.5725 0.5725 0.5725 * 1.3445 1.3445 1.3445

London 1.2445 1.2445 1.2445 0.77 0.5725 0.5725 0.5725 * 1.2445 1.2445 1.2445

Chelmsford, Tbilisi, Tokyo and Zurich, figures in other centers. New York closing rates.

*: Commodity rate; B: Buy; C: To buy one pound; D: To buy one dollar; E: Units of 100; N.C.: Not available; N/A: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency Per \$

America, central 3.922 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 * 3.922 3.922 3.922

Greece, drach. 4.125 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 * 4.125 4.125 4.125

Austria, 1.188 1.188 1.188 1.188 1.188 1.188 1.188 * 1.188 1.188 1.188

Australia, 3.525 1.188 1.188 1.188 1.188 1.188 1.188 * 3.525 3.525 3.525

Brasil, cruzeiro 5.824 0.8222 0.8222 0.8222 0.8222 0.8222 0.8222 * 5.824 5.824 5.824

Canada, 1.1825 1.1825 1.1825 1.1825 1.1825 1.1825 1.1825 * 1.1825 1.1825 1.1825

China, yuan 3.2272 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 * 3.2272 3.2272 3.2272

Denmark, krone 2.177 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 0.2500 * 2.177 2.177 2.177

New York rates unless marked * (local rate)

Forward Rates

Currency 30-day 60-day 90-day

Peru 1.7463 1.7475 1.7475

Japan, yen 1.578 1.578 1.578

Swiss franc 1.674 1.674 1.674

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banca Nazionale del Port (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Paris, Royal, African); Goudart & Partners (Paris); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

D-50 YEARS AGO

control of the Astor estate cost at \$100 million. His widow, approximately \$20,000 a day to John Jacob Astor who died the Trustee left his estate to the son he reached his majority.

1937: Japan Denounces

BRUSSELS — By 15 votes to 13, the Conference that met in Paris last month adopted its sharp denunciation of the Sino-Japanese war in China as a violation of its principles.

MONSIEUR — Statement released by the Bank of France, which has assumed the role of the central bank of the European Economic Community, is also "entirely confirmed" by the Bank of France, a spokesman said. The Bank of France, a spokesman said, is also "entirely confirmed" by the Bank of France, a spokesman said.

A few days later, the French government planned here on naval gunnery

in the Atlantic.

1937: Japan Demands

United States 1,959,05 -1.02%

U.K. 181.96 188.05 -2.04%

France 145.57 176.85 -3.03%

S & P 500 141.20 244.20 -1.90%

S & P 100 245.64 250.41 -1.59%

N.Y.S.E. 140.07 140.07 -1.76%

FTSE 100 1,678.30 1,620.00 +1.55%

FTSE 30 1,317.10 1,274.00 -1.52%

Nikkei 225 22,448.25 22,795.02 -1.52%

West Germany 1,379.00 1,407.00 -1.99%

Croatia 1,379.00 1,433.67 +4.26%

Hong Kong 2,276.74 2,133.67 -2.18%

World Index 390.90 399.60 +2.18%

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

When banks in financial markets publish the U.S. Federal funds rate to 84 percent, Indigo's service was to buy derivative Federal funds or professional proposals to make billions with rates changing in direct opposition to the occupied view. The Federal funds rate dropped to 3.5% while bonds ended at 3.13%. White, phone or fax for complimentary reports covering bushy consequences on this swing-around.

Indigo is not a licensed broker.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Deville

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mot. %	Coup. %	Price and week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES					
Flash III	\$ 35	1991	8.18	100.10	Over 4-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.11%. Denominations \$100,000.
Dominus Mortgage Finance I	£ 100	2014	3.35	100	Over 3-month Libor until 1997, and V over thereafter. Average life 5 to 7 years. Fees 0.50%. Denominations £100,000.
Nordic Investment Bank	DK 260	1990	6.60	100.10	Below 3-month Luxembourg interbank offered rate. Redemptions of par on every interest payment date. Fees 0.10%.
Hokkaido Electric Power	¥ 20,000	1992	0.55	100.30	below the Japanese long-term prime rate, semiannually. Callable or par in 1992. Fees 0.40%. Denominations 10 million yen.
FIXED-COUPON					
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	€ 200	1992	9%	101.5	Noncallable. Fees 1.5%. Denominations \$10,000.
Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur	DM 200	1994	6	100	Callable at 101 in 1992. Fees 2.4%.
Bardays Bank	£ 250	1997	10%	100%	98.78 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
WARRANTS					
BT Gilts	0.0005	11 mos	—	£2,250	Put warrants exercisable at 103 27/32 into the UK Treasury's 10% bond due 1994.
BT Gilts	0.0005	11 mos	—	£1,850	Call warrants exercisable at 108 22/32 into the UK Treasury's 10% bond due 1994.
Citibank (London)	0.25	1989	—	\$25/5	Warrants enabling holders to buy U.S. dollars with a fixed exchange rate of 136 yen per dollar. Breakaway rate 14250 yen per dollar.

EUROBONDS: An Optimism Tinged by Cynicism

(Continued from first finance page)
 A chieftain Kontrollbank that came with a guarantee from the Austrian government. The five-year OKB issue was priced at 101 1/2 and includes a coupon of 9 1/4 percent. It was launched at a spread of 70 basis points over Treasuries.

Both deals offered investors sovereign quality at yields 10 to 20 basis points higher than those of outstanding issues while meeting the investor's minimum liquidity requirement. As a result, they have stayed well inside total fees since their launch despite periodic weakness in the dollar sector, and they remain prototypes for future new issues.

On Friday, the OKB issue was quoted at less 1 1/2, less 1.45 percent in the gray market. It emerged with total fees at 1 1/2 percent, and had finished its first day of trading at less 1 3/4, less 1.6 percent.

But dealers are not convinced that the prospect for new business heralds the start of a year-end bonanza. Many admit that the damage to profitability caused by a fall-off in new issues and interest-rate swaps, coupled with the collapse in share prices since Oct. 19, will make it difficult for them to close their books early.

"Most of the borrowers who would be accepted by the market

place have already been to market," a dealer said. "This year is basically over."

Some predict that the Eurobond market will continue to lose business to the U.S. domestic market until spreads over Treasuries narrow. Funding costs over the Euromarket, they say, currently run at a rate of 15 to 20 basis points over those in the United States, primarily because of illiquidity.

The antidote prescribed by dealers calls for the market tone to improve steadily toward January on the back of a stable currency, without an oversupply of new issues drowning our investor demand.

"We're reasonably confident that the market will improve," a syndicate manager said. As long as "there's not a large supply of new paper," managers are optimistic that trading spreads as well as the spreads between corporate bonds and Treasuries will narrow. "That should make Eurobonds competitive again next year."

The specter of illiquidity, which has led some dealers to envision a Eurobond market populated by boutiques, was underscored last week by a report from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The OECD voiced concern over

a deterioration in the market's issuing and trading mechanisms and warned that eurobonds could suffer further from a flight to liquidity.

The report coincided with news that Bank of America International Ltd. was withdrawing from the floating-rate note sector as a market trader.

Traders, recalling the week following Oct. 19, in which Eurodollar bond trading came to a virtual standstill because of volatility in the Treasury market, said the OECD report merely confirmed what they already knew. One dealer asserted that illiquidity and a resulting shakeout among market makers would leave the Eurobond market leaner and far healthier.

Outside the dollar sector, Barclays Bank PLC issued a £250 million 10-year bond that was priced at 100% with a coupon of 10.25 percent. Demand, attributed to the generous yield, had enabled the lead manager, Barclays de Zoete Wedd, to increase the issue from an initial £200 million. It traded within its 2 percent fee at a bid-only price of 1.85 percent.

Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur also entered the market with a seven-year bond for 200 million DM. The issue was priced at par with a coupon of 6 percent.

PROCURE: Bleak Outlook for U.S. Military Firms

(Continued from first finance page)
 other is made up of the Northrop Corp. and McDonnell Douglas.

"Things are definitely tougher on the contracting front," said Daniel R. Stanley, manager of government programs and business planning at McDonnell Douglas.

"We have to be more competitive. The environment makes it more difficult to make money."

Perhaps most worrisome to the industry are the possible long-term effects of sustained budget cutting on the ATA and on the air force's next generation of fighter planes, called the Advanced Tactical Fighter, or ATF. Those two programs are not only among the biggest in the works — the air force projects that it will spend \$40 billion to build 750 of the ATFs — but they are also the most important examples of the new risks inherent in competing for major contracts.

Two teams of contractors are competing to build the ATF. One consists of Lockheed Corp., Boeing Co. and General Dynamics. The

other is made up of the Northrop Corp. and McDonnell Douglas. The air force has awarded each team a \$691 million contract to design and build two flying prototypes. Each group, however, is expected to put around \$400 million of its own money into the project, a practice known as cost sharing.

Even if the ATF program proceeds as planned, members of the losing team will suffer significant write-offs as their cost sharing goes down the drain. But if budget cuts cause the program to be stretched out over a longer period or reduce the number of planes ordered, even the winning team might have difficulty making a profit, analysts say. In the worst case, Congress could opt not to fund production at all, leaving both teams in the cold.

Even when a company wins a project unaffected by budget cuts, it can no longer count on an automatic, hefty profit — a result of stricter procurement and payment rules spawned partly by widely publicized cost overruns and abuses, such as \$400 hammer:

There are a lot of companies that built organizations to go after business that is not going to be there in the amount they had hoped," said John N. Simon, an analyst at Seidler Andrus Securities in Los Angeles.

Edward Starkman, an airline analyst at Prudential, said the step was a means of "postponing" the shuttle for disposal. He added that it was another signal to Eastern's unions that if management did not get cost reductions it would dispose of more of the airline's assets.

Mr. Starkman said that if the shuttle was put on the block a number of airlines would be interested in it because it controls many landing slots at La Guardia Airport in New York and at National Airport in Washington. Slots are difficult to obtain at both airports.

In addition, the shuttle is one of Eastern's more profitable operations, ferrying thousands of passengers daily between Logan Airport in Boston and La Guardia and National with hourly flights.

Mr. Lorenzo is waging a bitter struggle with the carrier's unions over cost reductions and has said that Eastern's assets would be deployed elsewhere if an agreement could not be reached.

The company announced on Wednesday that it was eliminating 3,500 jobs to cut costs.

John W. Nelson, vice president of marketing at Eastern, said Friday that the steps to turn the shuttle into an airplane within an airplane were taken to improve its performance and its ability to compete.

The estimated tuition fees are very steep for a country in which education is free. The 10-month course will cost \$50,000 (about \$11,000). The shorter sessions will range from \$30,000 to 100,000 francs.

He added, "There are many differences in the socialist and capitalist visions of the world, but there are no such differences in the relationships of the market. It follows its own rules; they are objective, and the better we put them to use, the better it will be for our economy."

The joint venture's managing director, 33-year-old Zsuzsanna Ranki, holds a doctorate in international trade from the Karl Marx University and instruction in capitalist business administration. "The objective is to equip our managers with all skills and knowledge to be competitive," she said.

In Hungary, an MBA at the Podium

Joint Venture Will Train Managers the American Way

By Henry Karouni
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — In another sign that Hungary is expanding its ideological horizons, an American-style management training institute will be established here in a joint venture with the United States.

The institute apparently will be the first such school of business administration in a European Communist country.

Indiana University will play a leading role in the training institute along with other American universities, said John C. Whitehead, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, on Friday. Mr. Whitehead appeared at a joint news conference at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry to sign a new cultural agreement between the two countries.

The institute, which is to offer a full curriculum by next September, is innovative in two major ways: It demonstrates Hungary's willingness to explore other ideological views, even to the point of embracing capitalist management methods, and it is intended to become a profit-making enterprise for its American and Hungarian partners.

Gyula Horn, Hungary's state secretary for foreign affairs, was asked if the joint venture meant that Hungary, whose economy is troubled in serious difficulty, felt it could benefit from adopting modern American management methods.

"We want to make maximum use of everything that our experts can learn from the United States," Mr. Horn replied. "Studying and adopting these methods is very much part of our reforms."

He added, "There are many differences in the socialist and capitalist visions of the world, but there are no such differences in the relationships of the market. It follows its own rules; they are objective, and the better we put them to use, the better it will be for our economy."

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U.S. Accuses 4 Nations of Dumping TV Tubes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department has said that color picture tubes from Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Canada are being "dumped" in the United States at below fair-market prices, and has imposed immediate penalty duties of up to 33.5 percent on the imports.

The duties will remain in place unless the U.S. International Trade Commission decides to modify or reverse the finding, made on Friday. It has 45 days in which to act.

The four countries shipped \$104.6 million worth of color television picture tubes to the United States last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

For Hitachi Ltd. the figure was set at 22.29 percent for Toshiba Corp. 33.5 percent and for Matsushita Electronics Corp. 32.91 percent.

For Japan's Mitsubishi Electric Corp., the margin was set at only 3.4 percent.

The trade commission, which made the initial dumping finding earlier this year, must now decide whether the lower foreign prices injure or threaten U.S. companies.

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NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 13

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1987

	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
A					
ABW Ed	57	148	95	89	-
ABS	57	114	14	14	+ 14
ACC Co	25	125	12	12	+ 12
AEC	47	184	7	6	-
AEP	48	125	52	52	+ 52
AIR Tel	1145	1145	1145	1145	-
AIK	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-C	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-E	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-T	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-V	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-W	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-X	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-Y	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-Z	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-A	10	124	114	114	-
AIK-B	10	124	114	114	-
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SPORTS

Top-Rated Sooners Barely Beat Missouri

The Associated Press

NORMAN, Oklahoma — With two key starters, quarterback Jimmie Holoway and fullback Lydell Carr, out with injuries, top-ranked Oklahoma may no longer be the best U.S. college football team.

The Sooners struggled to beat Missouri, 17-13, here Saturday, losing four of their six fumbles and failing to score a touchdown until 45 seconds before halftime.

Late in the game the defense held off two Missouri drives, one with

U.S. COLLEGE FOOTBALL an interception, to give the Sooners a 10-0 record going into next Saturday's showdown with second-ranked Nebraska, which is 9-0.

"If we play the way we have been

playing, we might get beat by 40 points," Oklahoma's coach, Barry Switzer, said of the Nebraska game.

The defense can't do it alone. We

have to hold onto the football and

not make so many mistakes."

Both Holoway and Carr were lost for the season with knee injuries last weekend.

Holoway's backup, Charles Thompson, scored on a 14-yard run in the third quarter to make the score 17-7. He finished with 91 yards rushing and 104 passing while Carr's backup, Ronei Anderson, ran for 118 yards.

Syracuse 45, Boston College 17: In Syracuse, New York, the Orange, 10-0, scored 17 points in the last 10 minutes of the first half to tie at 17, then got 28 points in the second half, behind the passing of quarterback Don McPherson.

Notre Dame 37, Alabama 6: In

Tallahassee, Florida, Sammie Smith scored on runs of 95 and 20 yards as Florida State beat a Division I-AA team. Smith gained 176 yards on carries for the Seminoles, now 9-1.

UCLA 47, Washington 14: In Pasadena, California, Troy Aikman passed for a touchdown and ran for one as UCLA scored 17 points in the third quarter. The Bruins are 9-1 overall; 7-0 in the Pacific-10 Conference, and with a victory over Southern Cal next Saturday would become the first team with a perfect league record since 1976.

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Undefeated Syracuse is most likely to play in the Sugar Bowl on Jan. 1 against the winner of the Southeastern Conference, where

the beginning of the year, French analysts attributed the fall to major strikes in English-speaking countries. It was substantial amounts on the dollar was trading at \$10 million. French shares were considered cheap

at the time of the strike, the dollar fell to 9.50 in the last two trading weeks, with recoveries from the strike, the dollar fell to 9.25.

UCLA, which is undefeated in the Pacific-10 Conference, can win

BIGGEST: Michigan State Gets the Roses

The Associated Press

A place in the Rose Bowl with a

victory or tie against Southern California next Saturday.

Notre Dame reportedly is to play

in the Cotton Bowl on Jan. 1 against the winner of the Southwest Conference. After their game on Saturday, both Texas A&M and Texas had 4-1 records in the SWC.

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UCLA, which is undefeated in the Pacific-10 Conference, can win

BRAVOS: Tire Irons in Texas

The Associated Press

EL PASO, Texas — Two men were hospitalized Saturday after at least five carloads of people fought with baseball bats and tire irons at the foot of the football game between the University of Texas-El Paso and Brigham Young University, authorities said.

Six others were expected to be charged with aggravated assault, according to UTEP campus police, whose Lieutenant Al Capo said, "We just had a free-for-all. Individuals took out baseball bats and tire irons and went after people's heads."

He said alcohol probably had been involved, and that the fight broke out as spectators left the Sun Bowl after Brigham Young's 37-24 victory.

The six who were to be booked on charges of aggravated assault included five men and one woman, Capo said. Their names were not released, nor were those of the injured, although Capo said they were between the ages of 35 and 40.

One was taken to Sierra Medical Center, where he was listed in stable condition, a nursing supervisor said late Saturday. The other was listed in stable condition at Beaumont Army Medical Center.

SCOREBOARD

Auto Racing

Australian Formula One Grand Prix

(AP Wirephoto)

22 laps—89,075 kms (55,970 miles).

1. Gerhard Berger, Austria, Ferrari, 1 hour, 44 min. 52 sec.; 2. Eddie Cheever, USA, Williams, 1:45.544; 3. Michael Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 1:45.622.

3. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Benetton, 1:46.000; 4. Jonathan Palmer, Britain, Tyrrell, 1:46.000; 5. Yannick Dalmas, France, Lotus, 1:46.000; 6. Roberto Moreno, Spain, Williams, 1:46.000; 7. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, McLaren, 1:46.000; 8. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 1:46.000; 9. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Benetton, 1:46.000; 10. Eddie Cheever, USA, Williams, 1:46.000; 11. Gerhard Berger, Austria, Ferrari, 1:46.000; 12. Michael Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 1:46.000; 13. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Benetton, 1:46.000; 14. Jonathan Palmer, Britain, Tyrrell, 1:46.000; 15. Yannick Dalmas, France, Lotus, 1:46.000; 16. Roberto Moreno, Spain, Williams, 1:46.000; 17. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, McLaren, 1:46.000; 18. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 1:46.000; 19. Eddie Cheever, USA, Williams, 1:46.000; 20. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Benetton, 1:46.000; 21. Gerhard Berger, Austria, Ferrari, 1:46.000; 22. Michael Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 1:46.000; 23. Eddie Cheever, USA, Williams, 1:46.000; 24. 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Short, Unhappy Life of a Modern Woman

By Suzanne Lowry
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Katherine Mansfield, writes her latest biographer, Claire Tomalin, "lived and worked and died with the Furies at her heels." A merciful creature of mists and pseudonyms, first she was too fat, then too thin; she was too tall, then too short; she was "exquisite" according to Frieda Lawrence, witty or spiteful, hard, hostile or mendacious according to assorted other witnesses. D.H. Lawrence, perhaps her most worldwide and best friend, wished she "could learn to be still, to be alone."

She could not. She was always moving, a restless, unorthodox moth. Born Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp in New Zealand, she lived out her short adult life hopping between hotel, cottage and apartment, between friends and lovers of both sexes in London's literary demi-monde, between Italy, Switzerland and France, where she died in Paris in 1923, at the age of 34.

In Claire Tomalin's account, "Katherine Mansfield: A Secret Life" (just published in Britain by Viking and soon to appear in the United States from Knopf) she comes vividly and tragically alive as an epitome of the modern creative woman, caught between a stifling provincial-suburban affluence behind, and a dangerous, uncharted freedom ahead. "Her short life," writes Tomalin, "so modern and busy, has the shape of a classic tragedy." And at the bottom of that tragedy, the biographer has deduced, lies the dismaying fact that the physical dangers inherent in emotional and sexual freedom fingered the young writer before she was even launched.

It is well known that Katherine Mansfield died of tuberculosis. But Tomalin shows that she was chronically ill as early as 1910, when she was only 22, and newly and optimistically arrived in Europe. The preceding two years had been a helter-skelter to disaster. She became pregnant by the brother of a childhood sweetheart, split with him after a family row, impulsively and manipulatively married a singing teacher, deserted him on their wedding night, returned briefly to her lover, then tried to resume life as a single, self-sufficient woman. But her imposing mother arrived from New Zealand and swept her arrogantly reckless daughter off to Bavaria, where she abandoned her to sit out the pregnancy in a remote village. Katherine, who touchingly signed herself into the pension as Katie Beauchamp-Bowden, *Schriftstellerin*, had a late miscarriage, but continued to live in Bavaria for a time, embarking on a new affair with a dubious Polish émigré, Florian Sobieniowski.



Claire Tomalin (left) and her subject, Katherine Mansfield.

mother was not cruel, but she was rather cold towards her; and both parents did get worried about her lesbian tendencies."

"There were two strands in Katherine: She wanted to be wild and courageous and an artist and reject her family; she also wanted to have a husband, be respectable and have silver spoons. She was both scornful and envious of her sisters."

After Bavaria came the turning point, a positive one, when she saw that she could be a writer, when she began to sell her stories to *The New Age*, edited by A.R. Orage, one of the shoestring literary journals that sprang up in the years before the First World War. "But even that assurance flickered, and she had some bad years when she did not write anything."

Katherine's relationships with men contained at some time or another all the "modern" problems, one in particular: "She could not be dominated, she had to be the dominant person," says Tomalin. "If she had met Lawrence, for instance, or someone of Lawrence's or Orage's caliber earlier it might have been different. John Middleton Murry, who became her second husband, she adored all over, could do what she liked. He suited her in a way."

Not least perhaps because, after her unguarded youth, "she turned against sex. In her flirtation with Bertrand Russell [in 1919], she drew back; she had had her fingers burned. By then sex was over for her. One thing about gonorrhoea is that it can flare up with sudden, strong sexual activity. You can live with one

man for ages and not give it to him and I think Murry and she had a very weddy sex life. But when she went off to France with Francis Caron in 1914 she came back really ill. That was her last sexual adventure."

Tomalin sees a critique of the writer's work and influence into her story. "Katherine Mansfield was a small-scale writer," she says. "She has written some great short stories — *The Voyage*, 'The Garden Party' for example — they are flawless, perfection. Ida Baker described how she wrote, almost in an hypnotic state — she used to speak then just write them down. For England then they were something extraordinarily new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say, 'In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year.' She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very flat. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did not help by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want to dismiss it as a masterpiece," she snapped.

It is tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer. But as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying as with Keats "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the slimy creature he presented

as being done here and an obsession about money."

Nevertheless, she believes, "books will take us into the dark ages if the dark ages are coming." It is a view Katherine Mansfield might have shared.

to the world after she died. Or to the tone of some of the stories, which is sentimental. But I do feel that she had this ferocity that hasn't really been acknowledged. It is said that she was just luminous and charming, but there was a lot of black power in her stories too. Hate was her favorite emotion."

In one story a wife presents her husband with a series of little packets full of her emotions. He is shocked to find that the last contains hatred.

It is Katherine Mansfield's place on the cusp of Victorianism and modern life that Claire Tomalin catches with such poignancy: "Her voice was the voice of modernity, bright, short-winded, sometimes whimsical, often ambiguous, with no claim to wisdom and no time for the scene-setting of the classical novelists. Her territory was that of the fragile emotions, half-understood feelings, the fine edge between the ridiculous and the pathetic."

Aside from the existence of major biographies of her heroine, Tomalin knew she was taking a risk by plumping into the much plumped waters of Bloomsbury. "People do say 'Oh God, not Bloomsbury. Oh God familiar territory.' I hoped it could show them in a different light, from a different angle."

Tomalin was fascinated by the whole idea of what London was like in 1908, how exciting it must have seemed, with people such as Orage, Lawrence, Gertie, Virginia Stephen, Ottoline Morrell and so on. "They really thought they were breaking out, doing something new. I love that sort of feeling."

Claire Tomalin is a much respected figure in the London literary landscape: author of an excellent biography of Mary Wallstonecraft, a literary critic, and literary editor, once of the New Statesman, later of *The Sunday Times*. She left that paper when the operation was moved to Wapping. "It just seemed like the time to go," she says tersely. She is now working on a biography of Ellen Terman, Dickens' mistress, and enjoying her family life.

Claire Tomalin is not unhappy to have distanced herself a little from the literary circus, although "it is much easier to be an editor than a writer." Literary London, she says, is no longer the cozy, back-scratching world it once appeared, what with the American takeovers, the feeling that the best writing in English is not being done here and an obsession about money.

Nevertheless, she believes, "books will take us into the dark ages if the dark ages are coming." It is a view Katherine Mansfield might have shared.

LANGUAGE

A Fraction Too Clever

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Soviet Half," editorialized the New York Times, irritated at the way Mikhail Gorbachev tried to use the Reagan desire for a summit meeting in Washington as a lever for preconditions. (Why preconditions, a term always used pejoratively? Why not just the neutral conditions? I cannot address that subject today, as I had not preplanned it.)

A year before, Francis X. Clines of the same newspaper summed up Richard Derman, then a high Reagan administration official, as one who is "a very smart man, and does not hesitate to show it: a Senate leader accustomed to dealing with him even coined the term 'Darmancous' to describe someone too clever by half at politics."

In the debate among six Republican candidates for president on William F. Buckley Jr.'s "Firing Line," a spirited exchange took place between Vice President George Bush and former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. In discussing the intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty, Haig said that Hagel had previously supported such a treaty, thus countering him and claimed to have vigorously opposed it.

When Bush in turn objected, Haig shot back: "And I now heard a wimp out of you."

Curious choice of a word. In context, the word obviously intended was *wimp*, in noun form meaning "weak, small, crag, whine" or, in slang sense, "mild-mannered." However, Haig did not choose to say, "I didn't hear a peep out of you." He used *wimp*. No such noun is current in the sense of "peep," although a 1925 usage has been found that shortens the echo *wimper* to *wimp*.

The derogatory *wimp*, rooted in *whimper*, means "timid flaccid person," and "fighting the Whim Factor" was the headline of New week's cover story on Bush. The application of the clipped form of *wimp* to Bush by Haig was brilliant rhetorical subliminal stroke, or a mean-spirited shot, depending on your point of view.

Was it a mistake, or was it a purpose? Candidate Haig was serving in the Reagan Cabinet, we capable of using such adjectives as *wimper*, meaning "fainted, fine shaded." He would not be incapable.

means "too smart for one's own good." It is a Britishism — his early on, good show and have a go that has crossed the Atlantic but still retains its British flavor.

Clever, since we're at it, is a word with two sides. Probably from a Scandinavian root, the adjective *clever* appeared in Middle English as a reference to quickness with claws. In one sense, the word is drawn on physical quickness and by metaphoric extension, has come to mean mentally "nimble, adroit, skillful" ("Clever boy") in another sense, the nimbleness takes on a darker meaning as "sharp, canny, cunning, tricky, opportunistic" ("Clever poll").

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